THE SENATE CHAMBER THE SCENE OF ANOTHER ENTERTAINING DEBATE

The Nubject Under Consideration was the Pennin #1 , sat All the Talk was Abunt the Turiff, the enrylors, and Trust.—Peribility of a Contest in the House for the next of the Eleventh Michigan District.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- A large number of people crowded into the galleries of the Sen-ate chamber to-day, hoping to hear a continuaion of the very entertaining debates that have been going on for a few days. They were not disappointed. Bidding for the soldier vote by the agreetant Republican Sanators was laid aside, and Mr. Beck and other stalwart Democrats rang the changes on the subject of the surplus and the reduction of the tariff. The Service Pension bill was estensibly the subject under discussion, but the tariff, trusts, and the coming Presidential battle were the topics upon which all the eloquence was poured. debate was really an important one, and so recognized by the Senators, very few of whom left their seats. Mr. Plumb of Kansas was again at large, and he was more exasperating than usual. Mr. Beck did nearly all the fighting for the Democrats, and did it pretty well, although when Plumb, Hawley, Platt, Aldrich, Sherman, and other well-posted Republicans got at him all at the same time they rather drove him into a corner. The hardheaded Kentucky Senator pitched into all trusts in a savage measure, charging that they were all due to the large surplus in the Treasury. Senator Sherman, who had been watching Beck very closely, denied absolutely that trusts had anything whatever to do with the tariff. They were simply organization, both in this

They were simply organization, both in this and foreign countries, for the purpose of keeping uniform the price of productions.

When Mr. Beck referred to the steel rail trusts, Sherman, Aldrich, and Chace all denied that any existed, Mr. Beck insisted that they did and had read long extracts from newspaper articles to prove it. Hail a dozen Republican Sensiors interrupted the Kentucky Sensior and he limitly lost his temper. He defended the President, whom he called "Cleveland," and said that he was no free trader and that none of the Democrats were free traders. Cleveland, he said, could not be a free trader when he was in lavor of a bill to raise \$220,000,000 by tariff duties.

This statement was challenged by Mr. Platt, who showed that the whole amount of impositions last was a second of the provisions and the same and the when he was in layor of a bill to raise \$220,000,000 by tariff duties.

This statement was challenged by Mr. Platt, who showed that the whole amount of importations last year was \$217,000,000 only. Mr. Heck persisted in his declaration that the charge that the President or the members of the Democratic party are free traders is absolutely false. He was then asked if the British tariff policy was a good one for this country. This made him angry, and he did not answer the question, but said that the Republicans killed all tariff reduction bils, and then charged the faults to the Democrats. He attacked the Republican Senators, whom he called millionaires, and said they should put a tax upon their enormous incomes, and not pay a tax only equal to that paid by the laboring man, who had more children than the rich Senators had. A 300 rer cent, tax was paid upon the poor man's whiskey, but only 50 per cent, upon the rich man's Madeira.

Senator Plumb wound up the debate in a witty speech. He took up the last tariff act, and in a very amusing way pointed out how almost every Democratic Senator had quietly voted to keep up the tax on the articles raised in his own State, while in a general way shouting for reduction Mr. McPherson had quietly voted to keep up the tax on the articles raised in his own State, while in a general way shouting for reduction Mr. McPherson had quietly voted to increase the duty on New Jersey pottery and glass ware. Mr. Vest of Missouri, the most radical of them all, saw to it that Missouri zinc was kept protocted to the highest notch. Beck and Harris of Tennesses, had taken care that the hops grown in their States were well cared for; and so it went. In the minus of the Democratic Senators, as in the mind of Gen. Hancock, the tariff was a local issue. Plumb also taunted his colleagues on the other side with the lact that Mr. Cleveland was to be their standard bearer. Few of them way to discouring the tariff reformers and his out remembers, only remedy was to advise his butternut constituents to

Henry W. Seymour, the newly-elected Republican Congressman from the Eleventh Michigan district is expected here to-morrow to be sworn in. Telegrams have been received here saying that the Knights of labor, by whom here saying that the Knights of labor, by whom the Democratic candidate. Breen, was first nominated, are preparing the necessary papers and will file notice of a contest before the expiration of the thirty days' limit. The Democrate in the Michigan delegation aver that Breen was beaten by the buildezing of voters by mine owners, and they are urging the Knights to contest the seut. They say that the Republicans all backed up Thobe in his recent fight against Carlisis to curry favor with the Knights of Labor. They now want to see what course the Republicans will take should the Knights call on them to unseat Mr. Seymour.

The House to-day passed the joint resolution cepting the invitation of the French republic for the United States to take part in the International Exhibition in Paris in 1889; also the national Exhibition in Paris in 1889; also the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conforence to be held in Washington in 1889 for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the republics of Central and South America and the empire of Brazil. The inter resolution was amended by making one of the questions to be considered by the Conference the means of direct communication between the United States and the other countries. A joint resolution was also passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to tender a war vessel for the conveyance of the mortal remains of Gen. Jose Antonio Paezirom New York to Venezuela.

The resolution reported yesterday by Senator erman from the Committee on Foreign Re-

Sherman from the Committee on Foreign Relations requesting the President to negotiate a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and, after debate, adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hoar was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communications of special agents and other Treasury officials in reapert to frauds and evasions of duty in the imports of sugar in the port of New York within the past two years, and as to any maladministration in the New York Custom House in relation thereto.

Chairman Wilkins has been instructed by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to report favorably his bill to authorize the i-sue of fractional currency, in denominations of 25, 15, and 10 cents. These notes are to be redeemed, paid, and relasued in the same manner as silver certificates of large denominations and to be exchanged for them.

A steady procession of New Yorkers is moving on Washington these days, and signs of a ing on Washington these days, and signs of a Presidential campaign are seen in the sky. A New York man who pays a chance visit to the White House at almost any hour is nestly sure to see familiar faces. Edward Cooper dined with the President last night. The visitors today were Henry J. Mowry of Syracuse. Judge Frank Rice of Canadaigua, John Martin and Postmaster Flickenstein of Rochester. Charles P. McClelland and Joseph L. Miller of Westchester county, Patrick Malloney of Tioga, C. C. Lodewick of Rensselaer, and E. W. Page of Schenectady. Senator McPherson of New Jersey also had a conference with the President.

Prot, Gunton on Weatth and Wages,

Prof. Gunton, who is the author of a book entitled "Wealth and Progress," is carrying on a class in social economies at the Anthon Memorial Church on successive Wednesday evenings. The class is free, and has been estab-lished by the Rev. Heber Newton's congregalished by the Rev. Heber Newton's congregation with a view to the education of young
men upon social questions.

Prof. Gunton insisted that by paying the
laboring man higher wages under existing
conditions you would merely run him. The
thing to do first was to improve his social
one-strainties, and then he would be really for
higher wages. Prof. Gunton assured his
heavers that the high-water mark of wages had
been reached in the middle of the fifteenth century. A mild old gentleman in a back seat
asked the Professor If it wasn't true that great
production of wealth very materially influenced
its distribution.

"Oh yes," exclaimed the Professor sharply.
"Characed wealth production means increased

"Oh, ies," exclaimed the Protessor snarpy, "Increased worth production means increased distribution. It's a mistaken idea," added the Professor, "to suppose that the concentration of weath is presudicial to prosperity. Quite the reverse; quite the reverse!"

He (to Miss Breezy of Chicago)-Which do you prefer. Miss Breeze, the Italian or German school of

DON'T KILL A WHITE DEER. Bohrbacker Dis-He Lest His Wife, Became a Crippie, and was Killed,

WHITE PINE CAMP, Pa., Feb. 29 .- Silas Rohrbacker, a chopper, was killed in the woods near Drinker Beech, on Monday, by a falling tree, and his violent death is seized upon by the backwoods hunters as another convincing proof of the truth of their well-known superstition that the man who kills a white deer is a doomed man from that time. This superstition had no stronger believer than the dead man Rohrbacker, and for two years he had been living in constant dread and expectation of a sudden and terrible death. Two years ago he killed a white deer. He did it unintentionally, but he could not be talked out of the belief that the ntention had nothing to do with the case. When remonstrated with as to the folly of his belief, he always cited the case of James Brink, a famous Pike county hunter, who one fall shot at a red deer on the Mast Hope Ridge. He did not see a white deer that stood on the other side of the red one. His ball went clear through the deer he shot at and entered the white deer's heart, killing the animal sacred in the eyes of all hunters. Brink was at the time a robust woodsman, but he wasted away and died of consumption in six months. More than that, Rohrbacker argued, Almanzer Griswold, who was hunting with Brink when he shot the white deer, but had nothing to do with it, was killed by a load of stone talling on him some time

Rohrbacker argued, Aimanzer Griswold, who was hunting with Brink when he shot the white deer, but had nothing to do with it, was killed by a load of stone lailing on him some time alterward.

Two years ago Rohrbocker lived on a small clearing on Hunter's Range, on the boundary of Pike and Wayne counties. He had recently been married, His wite's brother owned the farm. One day in January he was on his way to the woods, where he was gotting out rails road lies, when a large dee sprain of the line of him. The show was. The deer could not get a foother of the show of

GEN. MILES'S FIELD MANGUYRES.

to be Renewed Next Autumn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- In department orders Gen. Nelson A. Miles describes the results of the raiding manœuvres practised by his troops in Arizona and New Mexico during the months of September, October, and November. scribed time forces were despatched in pursuit. while other troops from garrisons ahead had been notified to lie in wait along the genraiders. This plan brought into play the highest qualities of practical soldiership both among pursuers and pursued, while the competitive character of the exercise gave it the interest of an athletic contest. Exact rules were pre-scribed as to what should constitute capture,

and judges accompanied all the parties.

Gen. Miles finds, in reviewing the successive Gen. Miles finds, in reviewing the successive operations, in which a fresh party was sent out whenever a capture was effected, that they will be "of incalculable advantage in the luture." The raiding parties sought, as hostile Indians would do, to mislead pursuers, while these latter exerted themselves by every device to capture the supposed hostiles. The result was to make the troops familiar with a large section of country, and to acquire skill in trailing. Gen. Miles desires his forces to fully learn the art of war as practised by the Indians:

The element of strength possessed by the Indians that is most difficult to contend with, is their skill in rapidly passing over a country, netting every feature of it, and observing their elements without exposing themselves or being discovered. This is the result of following the life of a hunter and warrior for generations. Possesing more intelligence, the same arican be acquired with careful practice by white men with almost, if not quite, equal success.

careful practice by white men with almost, if not quite, equal success.

The starting points of the various raids and pursuits were Fort Bayard. Fort Lowell, Fort Bowle, Fort Hauchuea, Fort Stanton, Fort Thomas, Fort Grant, Fort Wingate, Fort Apachie, and Fort San Antonio. The distances maile by the raiders before being captured varied from 70 to 287 miles. The result of ten of these mangavers is given as follows:

On five different eccasions the raiding parties were overtaken and captured by the troops in pursuit commanued respectively by Capts. Chaffee and Stanton and Lieua. Fershing, seed, and Perbing, not with the tanding that every device was adopted to annow and deceive the pursuers by dispersing, destroying traits by naving herds of cattle drives over them, by fasee maneguvers, &c. (). On five occasions different detachments, commanded by Capis, Wint, Wallace, and Kendall and Lieua. Bichards and Medicath missied and eiuded their pursuers, but were discovered and intercepted by the troops in advance, who were lying in wait for them.

Capi. Wallace started from Fort Layard, N. M., captured the commands sent in jursuit of him, and, avoiding the troops in advance, succeeded in reaching Fort Stanton, N. M., but was captured by Lieua. Fershing in endeavoring to return.

pressuce. This was the longest and most successful expedition of the series.

Detailed memoranda, both of pursuers and pursued, are published in Gen, Miles's orders, followed by recommendations from Capt. Stanton. Capt. Rendail, Capt. Wallace, Lleut. Hanna, Sixth Cavairy, and Capt. Guthrie and Capt. Cavenaugh. Thirteenth Infantry, all of Fort Esyard: Major Noyee, Cant. Wint. and Lieut. Harris. Fourth Cavairy, of Fort Lowell: Lieut.-Col. Morrow. Lieut. Scott, and Lieut. Pershing, Sixth Cavairy, of Fort Stanton: Capt. Viele, Tenth Cavairy, of Fort Abache: Capt. Davis, Capt. Wood. Capt. Hatfield. Lieut. Richards, and Lieut. Walsh. Fourth Cavairy, of Fort Huachuca, and Major Mills, Tenth Cavairy, of Fort Huachuca, and Major Mills, Tenth Cavairy, of Fort Grant. The suggestions cover a wide range, and jurnish additional proof of the value of these exercises. Gen. Miles. considering that the manouvres were a first experiment, arrives at these conclusions:

The results strained were most gratifying. The excel-

at these conclusions:
The results stained were most gratifying. The excelion I juigment and inteligence displayed by the commanding officers of the districts of observation in the
disposition of their troops, the use made of the means of
abservation and communication, the seal and salid exholited by officers in the field, and the very great intereat taken in these operations by the troops, have all been
very vraifying to the department commander, and have
added to the confidence he already reposed in the commands.

BISHOP POTTER'S TWO STORIES. & Letter of Recommendation Gives a Ma

a Living for Twenty Tears. Bishop Henry C. Potter, the head of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, was one of the first citizens to take an outspoken stand against the indiscriminate assistance of applicants for financial aid who confront men and women in this busy town. Recently the Bishop recited two incidents in his own experience to illustrate why he assumed the position that such aid, however laudable the motive that might prompt the giving, is liable to work more harm than good.

When I was head of the Grace Church parish," he said, "there came to my study one evening a man somewhat advanced in years who applied for financial aid in a very plausible manner. He handed me a letter of introduction to prove his respectability. I discovered upon reading it that it was one that my own father had written just twenty-one years before. It recommended the bearer as a man who was deserving of assistance, and recited the fact that he had met with reverses that were peculiarly distressing. I remembered the man and the position he once occupied. I knew of the circumstances that placed him suddenly in a position of dependence. But further investigation proved to me that that letter that my father had written in the goodness of his heart had, without any intention on his part, become the means of starting that friend of his meon a prolonged career of professional mendicancy. The beater of the letter had discovered that the document immediately opened up to him avenues of assured income whenever he presented it, and that, without any particular effor on his part, he could secure money whenever he needed it. For twenty-one years he had gone about in various communities exhibiting the letter and obtaining money readily because of the name that was signed to the appeal. I determined that this had gone on long enough, and resolved to put a stop to it.

"My dear sir." I said, I will not give you a penny as so-called charity, but I will give you a penny as so-called charity, but I will give you at 10 if you will let me have that letter.

"I wish." Hishop Potter added, "that I could picture the expression of haughty contempt that came over the face of the mendicant as he folded the letter up and put it back into his coat pocket.

"Sir' he said contemptyously." I wish you tigation proved to me that that letter that my

folded the letter up and put it back into his coat pocket.

"Sir," he said contemptuously, 'I wish you a very good evening, and that is the last I ever saw of him or the letter, which may even now be employed as an expedient for securing money gilts from mistaken philanthropists.

"The great error of that letter," Bishop Potter continued, was that it was signed without being specifically addressed, and any one who writes a similar letter to secure assistance for some one in distress lays himself open to having his written appeal to friends similarly misused."

Ing his written appear to friends similarly mismed."

The other story that the Bishop tells is an ilusiration of the trickery of a class of impostors whom he effectively described as "charity
repeaters." He tells it in describing a certain
visit that he paid to the study of the late Dr.
Washburn, rector of Calvary Church, on Fourth
avenue, one evening. As he entered the study
a woman dressed in widow's weeds left. Dr.
Potter recognized her at once, and turned to
his fellow clergyman when she had gone and
said: said: "Washburn, who is that woman who just de-

said:

"Washburn, who is that woman who just departed?"

"I don't think that is any of your business, sir." responded Dr. Washburn. "She is a communicant of this parish, and has just come here to secure her share of the parish fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans."

"I thought so, "reforted Dr. Potter, and laying his hand upon Dr. Washburn's shoulder he added: "My dear Washburn, she is a communicant at Grace Church, too, and one of the pensioners of its fund for the benefit of widows and orphans too. Don't you think that the best thing you and I can do, my dear Washburn, is to institute a little investigation and discover in how many parishes this woman is a communicant and a pensioner upon the parish fund for the aid of widows?"

This investigation was made, and the woman in widow's weeds ceased to be a repeater at Grace and Calvary parishes.

BURIAL DAY AT THE MORGUE. Forty-six Coffies Carried to Potter's Field

by the Picuting Hearse. Tuesday was burial day at the Morgue. It comes twice a week at this season and every other day in the summer. The little steamer Fidelity is the floating hearse at these funerals and no demonstration attends her progress up the East River to Hart's Island. There, in what is known on the records as the City Cemetery, the interments are made of the remains of the poor and unknown dead of the metropolis, gathered from its tenements, its hospitals, its highways, and its rivers. Outside of the records the place is known as the Potter's Field.

Tuesday's contribution to the trenches of this burial ground was larger than usual, and comprised no less than forty-six dead. The

this burial ground was larger than usual, and comprised no less than forty-six dead. The little steamer's deck was piled high with a load of the white pine coffins under canvas covers. Of the forty-six bodies, twenty-eight were those of children. In the heat of summer the proportion of children is greater. The departure of this load did not leave the Morgue emptied. More than twenty bodies remained there. They were a part of the forty-four that were received on Monday, one of the biggest days the Morgue has known in the absence of a riot, or a disaster like the Westfield explosion. Among the silent passengers of the little steamer was the Mount Morris Park suicide. Eugeno von Markowsky. Another was the corpse of a very beautiful girl. She was known as Blanche Miller, and died in Bellevue Hospital of delirium tremens. She was only 23 years old, and was sent to the hospital from the Jefferson Market prison. She was arrested in the Eighth ward.

Two of the three men who died unknown in Chambers Sireet Hospital the other day from alcoholism were among the dead. The whole three were found within a few hours unconscious in the Sixth ward. One was identified at the Morgue as George Kelly, and taken home to be buried by his poor old mother.

The list of names on the death roll included a Vanderbilt. It was that of an old colored woman, Lydia Vanderbilt, who died in the Harlem Hospital.

Several of the charitable institutions and homes contributed to this list of dead. With the exception of those under Jewish management these places bury in the City Cemetery.

Among the bodies ready for burial was one that was retained on the chance of identification. It was that of the negro who committed suicide at 168th street and Edgecombe avenue, Joe Fogarty says that in his fourteen years experience this is the first case he has known of a negro suicide. Not a colored man has come to the Morgue to look at him. He was about 25 years old, and was comfortably dressed in a dark blue chinchilla receir, a dark gray leaves, and striped t

Boston, March 1 .- Insurance men have always discredited the theory of rats and matches as a cause of fire. To settle this question. Constable Newbegin of the Fire Marshal's effice procured three large rats a week ago, and had a wire cage built with a week ago, and had a wire cage built with a zine bottom. When the cage was completed he put the rats in it, and on a shelf that was pinced in a corner of the cage he laid a few cards of common matches. The next morning he found on the floor the matches, which the rodents had taken from the shelf, with the phosphorus part burnt. In a corner were the rats huddled together. Constable Newbegin tried several such experiments, and with the same result.

tried several such experiments, and with the same result.

A prominent manufacturer wished the constable to try his parior matches. Mr. Newbern nut several purior matches in the bottom of the cage and held one in his fingers, with the head of the match in the cage. One of the rate made a spring at the match and started to devour it, but no sconer had his teeth touched the phosphorous than it blazed up, and the rat ran back to his companions.

The Strike in the Lehigh Region.

HAZLETON. March 1.—The strike situation is the all absorbing topic of conversation here and through-out the Lehigh anthracite region, the belief becoming

Boston Receives a Sphinx from Egypt. sery statisfing to the department commander, and have added to the confidence he already reposed in the commands.

There seems to be little doubt that the manicurves will be repeated during the present year, and it appears probable that a way will be found for infantry to take a larger share in them.

Sacrifice.

Pross Pack

"And what have you given up for Lent, Charise?" she sortly saked.

"Lings riding," she amwared between his set teeth; and the discospagated monthly around his.

THE STRIKE ABOUT OVER. REPORT THAT THE TROUBLE WILL BE COMPROMISED TO-DAY.

Both Sides will Make Concessions, but the Envincers Win a Substantial Victory— The Knights and Brotherhood Agree to Pull Together—The Beadin—Men to be Sent Back East-Yesterday's Proceedings CHICAGO, March 1 .- There have been two

sensational developments in the great Burling-ton strike to-day. The first is the agreement reached early this evening by the Brotherhood and the Knights of Labor to pull together against the railroad. Both organizations signed a compact to stand together, the Knights agreeing to send the Reading engineers back to Pennsylvania as soon as they can be called back.

The other and later news which is of a reliable character is that the strike has been practically abandoned, a compromise having been reached. The change in the situation came late to-night. The terms of the compromise have not yet been drafted officially, and will

labor and labor as between labor and capital.

Through trains have been got in and out without interference. The freight end of the

Through trains have been got in and out without interference. The freight end of the road's business, which up to the present has given most trouble and presented the most serious difficulty to grapple with, is being tackled to-day, and freights this aternoon were moving all over four States—Iowa. Nebruska. Missouri, and Illinois. This morning four switch engines, manned by new engineers and firemen, left the round house. One of them proceeded directly to the lumber district and pulled out a Burlington number train which had just been made up when the strike took place. After this train had been hauled to the freight yards the engine returned to the district and began the work of taking out lumber for other roads. In a few hours the crowded condition of the lumber tracks was relieved. A lumber train of sixty-three cars was the only freight train the company succeeded in sending out of the city to-day, but they expect to get another one started during the night. All the suburban trains moved to-day.

Chief Arthur was asked to-day to give the result of last night's conference. He replied:

"You are touching on delicate ground. We have promised to say nothing whatever about what passed between us last night at this stage of the proceedings. The men can rest assured, however, that I have done nothing to compromise their interests in any way."

Q-When is the conference to be resumed? A-That this ray was the farmed in your rectulations with Mr. ferkings.

can't say.

Q.—Do you feel ancouraged at the progress thus far nade in your negotiations with Mr. Perkins? A.—Well. we wild hardly put it that way, but you may say that I are hopes of a friendly settlement of this trouble.

George E. Detweiller is the Knight of Labor who arranged the conference between Mr. Perkins and Chiefs Arthur and Sargent. The engineers' demands were gone over in detail, and Chief Arthur showed where vitai conces-sions could be made provided the mileage sys-

notwithstanding Mr. Powderly's manifesto.

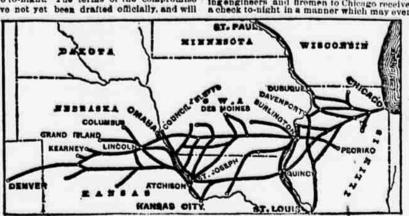
gine was ordered to back down and take the cars over the bridge. Engine No. 8 came down the track, and when it touched the forward car the engineer stepped down from his cah and declared that he would not take out the train. His fireman stuck to the engine, and J. F. Sechler, master mechanic, got aboard as engineer. Argument with the descrier was useless, and the train pulled out seven minutes behind time with Mr. Sechler at the throttle.

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—8. M. Sievens and C. J. Rings of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived here from Chicago this morning to arrange with the Rock Island road, that road having complained that the strikers had been obstructing their business in Kansas City. The committee held a conference with Rock Island officials to-day, and bound itself to see that the Rock Island to handle passenger fusiness between Kansas City and Caumeron Mo, between which points that company uses the Burlington tracks. The local strike committee held a meeting to-day, at which a communication was read from the engineers of the Wabash system offering them \$100.000 if they needed it. The through trains run to-day shout the same as yesterday. The Des Moines and St. Paul express was a bandoned between St. Joseph and Kansas City.

Kansas City.

BROTHERHOOD MEN TO BE ORDERED OUT.

POTTSVILLE, March 1.—The exodus of Readingengineers and firemen to Chicago received a check to-night in a manner which may even



THE QUINCY STRUM AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE. not be formulated until to-morrow, but a basis tually give an important turn to the status of the Reading Rairroad strike. Secretary Joseph Cahill, who for the past few days has been in Chicago in the interest of the Reading Knights of Labor engineers, to-night sent this integrand of mutual agreement has been substantially agreed upon. The road concedes something, and so do the engineers. The latter are victorious in their

demand for 3% cents a mile for passenger runs and 4 cents a mile for freight trains. They who may be employed casually shall not receive full compensation. The victory is prac-

coulties Committee:

Arthur will issue order to night to all Bre berhood men who have manned our engines to quit work. Do not permit any of our men to come here. Answer if satisfactory.

Chairman Lee promptly replied, directing Secretary Cahill to see that Chief Arthur made good his promise, or otherwise to secure all possible employment on the Burlington line for Reading strikers. Lee says he is not informed as to the number of Brotherhood engineers now in the service of the Reading Company, but feels confident that the number is so large that their withdrawal will at once seriously embarrass the road. Without the aid of the Brotherhood, he says, the Reading Company will find it impossible to handle lis traffic with its old employees on strike, and will consequently be forced to at once make terms with the strikers. tically with the engineers.

By the Associated Press.

The appearance of things at the general offices of the Burlington Railway this morning was more cheerful than at any time since the strike commenced. The officials felt that they were steadily gaining ground. and they had reason to hope that a final victory for them was not far distant. There was as large a crowd of applicants as ever, and they included 175 men who arrived last night, and 140 more this morning from the RECRUITING ENGINEERS. East. If the Reading men keep coming as they are at present, it will be hardly possible for the Brotherhood to maintain their ground. The fight this time seems to be as much between

A Carlous Let of Applicants for Free Pas-

The city is getting rid of a part of its surplus population these days. The exodus includes a good muny undesirable citizens-men out of a job, men who never had a job, and men who hope never to have a job. They are men who are going to Chicago ostensibly to run the trains on the Chicago, Burlington and

men who are going to Chicago ostensibly to run thetrains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in place of the striking engineers and firemen.

J. W. Hamilton, the New York recruiting agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, has been hard at work since Monday morning hiring, "engineers and firemen" and shipping them to Chicago. His recruiting station is in Room 46, 61 Broadway.

"We are meeting with great success," he said yesterday. "Getting any amount of men anxious to fill the places of the strikers. Shipping them in carloads every day. I have sent about 400 up to date-pretty good for four days' work, eh.?"

The walting room adjoining his office was crowded, and there was a line of men along the corridor waiting to be examined. There were some sixty men there all anxious to be engineers or firemen, and most of them especially anxious to get free transportation to Chicago. Mr. Hamilton is quite hoarse with his work. It is a mere superficial examination, but it involves a continual asking of questions. He doesn't accept everybody who applies, nor half of them. But the real examination will be at the other end. Any man who brings Mr. Hamilton a letter from anybody to the effect that that man worked on a railroad, and who says that he thinks he can pass an examination tin Chicago as engineer or fireman, can have free transportation and an engagement. The engagement, of course, is conditional on his passing the examination."

Can you run an engine?" asks Hamilton.

"Can you run an engine?" asks Hamilton.

"I - I think so."

"What experience have you had?"

"I used to work on the West Shore."

"As engineer?"

"No. as fireman."

"I used to work on the West Shore."

"As engineer?"
"No, as fireman."
"Can you bring a letter from anybody showing you worked there?"
"I think I can."
"Bring it along, and be here at 3 o'clock ready to start. Next!"
The reporter sat beside Mr. Hamilton for about an hour. Fourteen persons were examined during that time, and Mr. Hamilton was in a hurry. Evidently he was very anxious to get men. Five of the fourteen were accepted, and got tickets to that effect. Those accepted were instructed to come back at 3:30 ready to start. They were taken in a body to the train in charge of an agent, who accompanied them to Chicago.

The reporter suggested that any one primed with a story could be shipped to Chicago, even if he had never seen an engine in his life. Mr. Hamilton thought differently. But it was an exceedingly casy examination. And it was 't without its interesting features, either.

"Are you a married man?" The applicant had remarked that he couldn't get away on so short a notice.
"Well, boss," replied the applicant, "if you're

had remarked that he couldn't get away on so short a notice.

"Well, boss," replied the applicant, "if you're looking for single men I'm single, and if you're looking for married men I'm married."

And the applicant smiled as one who had got neatly out of an awkward position. Mr. Hamilton said if it was all the same he would have him single. But a minute later he said he said he wouldn't have him either way.

One applicant had worked as driver of a surface car, another had "tended bar in a Sixt' avenoo sloon," a third had a letter from an Alderman: but all three thought they could work as firemen.

engineers' demands were gone over in detail, and Chief Arthur showed where vital concessions could be made provided the mileage system and the wages asked were conceded. The ground having been fully cleared, adjournment was taken, Mr. Perkins's purpose being, it is understood, to consult with General Manager Stone, and Chiefe Arthur and Sargent to confer with Chairman Hoge of the strikers' permanent Committee on Grievances.

DENVER, March 1.—The members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen heid a secret meeting here last night, which was attended by men from every road running into the city.

They adopted resolutions endorsing the Burlington strike, and resolved to standingether for their demands. They denounced any violence against the men whom the company might put on their engines and any destruction of property, and agreed, in case of demonstrations of this kind, to offer their services to suppress them. The company moved a passenger train east last evening, the first since Monday, but no passengers were on board.

McCook, Neb., March 1.—Several coaches and mail cars were brought in from the east over the Burlington road last evening in charge of a United States Marshal and twesty-five deputies. Some of these went west with the train, while others remained here and stood guard around the depot. Four engineers were arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of obstructing the mails.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The bridge engineers received orders from Chief Arthur this aiternoon to decline to haul any cars belonging to the Burlington's Denver express to start from the Union depot last night, a bridge enforced the start from the Union depot last night, a bridge enforced the start from the Union depot last night, a bridge enforced the start of the surface of the start of the start of the start of the surface of the start of the surface of the start of the surface of the st STEVENS FRESHMEN DINE.

They Est a Sephemere Banquet, Answer

Sophemore Teasis, and Foot the Bill, Forty of the sophomores of the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken started for this city at 6 o'clock Wednesday night to attend their annual class dinner. They had arranged to have it in the banquet room of A. Morello's restaurant in East Twenty-ninth street, at 7% clock. Last year, when the dinner was spread

restaurant in East Twenty-ninth street, at 7% o'clock. Last year, when the dinner was spread in Morelli's, in East Twenty-eighth street, the freshmen got there ahead of the sophs and gobbled the banquet.

Just before highfull Caterer Morello got a note from Hoboken that bere the names of the three sophomores who had ordered this year's dinner, telling him that the sophomores had learned that the freshmen were going to try and capture the dinner at 6 o'clock to block the freshmen's game. The note also warned him to spread the dinner at 6 o'clock to block the freshmen's game. The note also warned him to admit nobody who could not give the pass word. "Tiger"

Promptly at 6 o'clock thirty-five or forty jubilant young students arrived at the restaurant, whispered "Tiger" in Signor Morello's car, and sat down to the banquet. It was nearly half over when a messenger arrived and said the sophomores would be on hand in a couple of minutes in a bedy. The messenger grew pais and staggered back against the wall when Signor Morello waved his hand toward the dining hall as proof that the students had already got well under way at the dilner.

Then he clapped his hand to his brow and dashed out of the restaurant to tell the painful news to the waiting sophomores who had gathered in two separate groups on Broadway and Fifth avenue. The sophomores instantly resolved to descend upon the freshmen and tear their freshmen, and then want away.

The freshmen may the station house was around his corner and so the sophomores only marched up and down outside, swore hard at the freshmen and the sorthomores were to have replied to, and paid for the dinner, and went off to the Gilsey House and arranged for another bandulingly,

It was also said that the sophs heard on Wednesday afternoon of the intention of the freshmen by doubting that they had paid the dinner bill willingly,

It was also said that the sophs heard on Wednesday afternoon of the intention of the freshmen to gobbe the dinner, and went off to the Gilsey House and arranged for

LIQUOR MEN STRIKING BACK.

Starting a Borcott on the Probibitionists and their Sympathizers. KANSAS CITY, March 2 .- The churchgoers

of this thriving city who have been making it pretty hot lately for the liquor men who run the 400 drinking salsons of the city have been excited during the past week by the story that has got affoat that the liquor men are getting ready to strike back vigorously by starting a boycott on the churchgoers. This will be something new in the boycott line, and the whole city has been turned on end at the prospect of such a decidedly novel undertaking. The liquor men have moved with very great secrecy in the matter, but it has leaked out that they propose to withdraw their custom from every member of the new Law and Order League, overy Prohibitionist, and overy business man who has opposed the liquor interest in the past, unless all these citizens promptiviet up on the saloons. The liquor men have held several aceret meetings already, and by circular have appealed to the brewers, wholesale feemen, cigar manufacturers and soda-water manufacturers to join them in the proposed boycott. The liquor men boast that with their own employees they make up a body of 1,200 boycotters in fighting mood, and declare that when the others whom they can centrol join their ranks, the church people who are preaching the anti-saloon idea will wish they had minded their ewn business. "We propose to make this boycott a thing of power," one of the leaders in the movement has threateningly said, "and we have snotted our enemies, and will make them sick if they don't change their tacties. We pay higher rents and bigger taxes than any other citizens of this city, and we propose us any longer." This talk has roused the fre of the church men and the prohibitionists, and they have replied in a mighty peprery way on their own account. They have told the liquor men that they themselves are responsible for the anti-saloon agitation by the reckless disregard they have shown for good government and the self-sh and brozen fashion in which they have dictated nominations and ignored the other business interests of the town. It looks as though both sides were ready for a red-hot ritched battle, and the liquor men say that the fur will fly and that the light will spread to many other parts of the Weet. boycott on the churchgoers. This will be something new in the boycott line, and the

"OLD POP" PARALIZED. An Old-time Sportine Man and Fare Deale Betteved to be Dying.

John Connors has for many years been the right-hand man of Charley Johnston in the saloon of the latter in Fulton and Middagh streets, Brooklyn. Hundreds of men have affectionately called him "Old Pop" all their lives, and every pugilist of consequence, from Tom Hyer down to John L. Sullivan, ha grasped his friendly hand. On Tuesday night he reported for duty at the usual time, apparently in good health and spirits. While still on duty yesterday morning he received a paratetle stroke that affected the left side of his body from head to foot. He was unconscious

iytic stroke that affected the left side of his body from head to foot. He was unconscious when taken to his home in South Brooklyn, and he has remained so ever since. There is little probability that he will survive.

He is about 57 years old. Away back in the fifties he emigrated to the far West in search of gold. He found it near the banks of the Frazer fiver. He was wealthy in a week, but, as he used to say, he blew in the money faster than he made it. Later, he became a fare dealer in this city, and in that canacity formed the acquaintance of nearly all the famous gamblers in the land. His noventures in the tiger's lair would make an interesting volume. In 1862 he enlisted. He did some fighting, but was soon detailed to repair gunboats. At night he opened a fare bank "just to amuse the boys," and he did a rushing business.

After recelving an honorable discharge from the army he returned to lirocklyn, all his money being tied up in a certified check for \$10,000. The idea of, settling down in business never entered his head, for in a few months he was poverty personilled, sleeping and eating wherever he could. At last he contrived to get a few dellars together, and with a Southerner started a distillery in the heart of Brooklyn. This proved to be an amazing success.

"My share of the profits of that concern," said he, lately, "used to swerage \$500 a day. I thought I'd soon be able to draw my check for millions, but the revenue fellows got on to us, and as they came around almost daily for a \$100 bill to get a shave with, it pulled down our profits to less than \$100 a day. Of course, that was a comfortable income, but it didn't satisfy us, and so we closed the game and put up the shutters."

"Old Pop" has seen scores of prize fights, is a base ball enthusiast, and his opinion is considered valuable by all shades of sporting men. When quarr-lsome men entered Johnston's saloon. "Old Pop" had a way of coaxing them to a large stone horse trough at the curb. Then, by a dexterous movement he would turn the unsuspe

dignity out of the most obstreperous fellow.
Last evening he was very low and was not expected to live long. Still the attending physicians had not abandoned all hope.

Ex-Gov. Long and the Gridiron Club.

Ex-Gev. Leng and the Gridiren Club.

From the Waterbury American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Not long since exGov. Long was a guest for the first time
at a dinner of the Gridiren Club, which is
made up of newspaper men. The speakers
at these dinners are subject to all kinds
of interruptions and, guying, Mr. Long
began by saying that, although he knew it to
be against the rules of the club, he had to confess to preparing his speech beforehand. This
brought out a storm of protests, which the exGovernor did not heed, but proceeded with his
speech, keeping, cool and collected amid a bewildering crossifier of interruptions.

Finally he went on to pay a high compliment
to newspaper men, whom, he said, he had found
to be far above the average in intelligence, integrity, industry, kind-heartedness, courtesy,
and consideration for others. At this there
was a storm of derisive cheering and laughter,
some one yelling above the din. "And that, you
want us to understand, was also prepared beforehand, do you?" As quick as a fiash the exGovernor replied; "Well, you can depend on it
it was, for I have seen nothing in your conduct
here to-night to lead me to any such conclusion."

This brilliant sally completely turned the tables in Mr. Long's favor, and after the storm of
laughter and applause had subsided he was allowed to finish his speech with but little further
interruption.

Only One Out of Three Immersed.

Only One Out of Three Immersed.

Prom the Kansus City Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 26.—At noon to-day Bishon Lennox of the colored Baptist church left the church building in Windsor, Canada, with three candidates for immersion in the waters of the Detroit River.

As the party was about to get into the carriages an officer arrested James Washington, one of the converts to the faith, for the orime of chicken stealing committed some weeks ago. The rest of the party went on to the river bank, but when Miss Johnson saw the big ice cakes floating down the stream she jumped from the carriage, ran up the street, and hid in a barn.

a barn.

Miss Eliza Lennox was daunted by this occurrence, and at first refused to undergo the ceremony, but the good Bishop was not to be cheated of at least one convert. He called several deaceans to his assistance, and although Miss Lennox fought and scratched and kicked to the best of her ability, she was finally forced into the water and immersed according to the ordinance of the Church.

Chairman Mille's Scam cas Half Hose, From the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Feb. 27.—R. Q. Mills got a pair of seamless gray half hose to-day. They came from E. W. Gourd & Co. of West Quincy. They sent them to Gov. Long, asking him to give them to Mils with their compliments, and tell him that, if he would call on them, they would give him in confidence that rare English secret of making seamless hose which he said was unknown in this country. "It" says the firm, "it were not for the vast system of undervaluation which prevails, we could name scores of small manuacturers like ourselves, with a production of 100 dozen a day, who under better protection could employ five times as many hands and pay them better wages, although those we pay now are so much better than those of English makers."

Found a \$50 Pearl In a Clam.

Martan P. Rogan, the cashier of the Planters' House, was born in Iowa, and has never lived on the sea-hore, but he displays every day of his life a fondness for clams that suggests a New lork Allerman at a Coney Island clam bake. Cashier Hogan eats clams in the restaurant adjoining the Planters' House three times a day, and he has a fancy for opening them himself and taking them unto himself raw on the half shell. Yesterday afternoon he went into the restaurant, and picking up the clam opener, began his feast. When he threw off the top shell of the ninth clam with the knife he stopped his meal. Lying inside was a beautiful transincent pearl of purest ray, half as large as one of the black-eyed peas served in the restaurant. Carbier Rogan took the pearl to a jeweller's and had it valued, and then concluded to have it set in a ring. It is worth about \$50. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

From the Ballimere Sun.

A St. Louis party is having a novel craft constructed at a Joffersonville (Ind.) shippard. It is to be a floating theatre, and will cost about \$50,000. The boat is to be built is the shape of a house, with flat bottom, and is to be finished up in magnificent style, with an elegant stage, boxes, and all the belongings of a first-class theatre. It is the intention of the proprietor to float bis theatre all along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and to give first-class dramatic and musical entertainments at the ports in various cities during the summer months, when all the theatres are closed. It is generally cool of summer evenings on the river, and the proprietor of this scheme thinks he will be able to make a good thing out of it. The craft will be 175 feet long and 45 feet wide, and will have a seating capacity of about 800. From the Baltimore Sun.

Saved the Frame.

From the Buffato Courter. A well-known showman who once ran a newspaper in a Pennsylvania town tells a story which will amuse the printers. He hired a big colored person to do chores about the office, and on one occasion directed him to move a form from one place to another. The darky promptly put if on his head, and just as promptly his head went through, and there was a terrible mess of pl. To his employer he thus reported: "Boss, I done spilled the type, but I saved the frame."

Protected by her Dog from Assault.

Protected by her Deg from Assault.

Prom the Palladelphia Record.

Prom the Palladelphia Record.

Prom the Palladelphia Record.

Prom the Degree of Youngstown. Ohlo, assaulted a fourteen-year-old girl named Maggie Collins in the outskirts of Washinuton, Pa., this evening. A large Newfoundland dog, which accompanied the girl, sprang men the fellow, seized him by the neck dragged him to the ground, and almost oit his head off before he could be restrained by two men who rushed to the scene. The tramp's injuries are fatal.

QUARANTINE NOMINATIONS.

LITTLE HOPE OF THEIR CONFIRMA-TION BY THE SENATE.

Eight Anti-Pintt Republicane will Vote for Leary and McLeer, but Senator Murphy will Vote No-Republican Senators Quar-rel Over the Trust Investigation. ALBANY, March 1 .- Although eight Repub-

ican Senators have pledged themselves to vote for the confirmation of two of the three nomi-nations of the Governor for Quarantine Commissioners, it is doubtful whether the nomina-tions will be confirmed. One of the anti-Platt Senators is backsliding, another is weakening. and Senator Murphy has announced in the Senste since that he will not vote for confirma-tion. The Republicans say that other Democratic Senators besides Murphy will not vote for confirmation. The anti-Platt men, according to their own count, are eight in number-Hawkins, O'Connor, Bobertson, Kellogg, Lewis, Sloan, Laughlin, and Walker. Sloan and Ecoertson are the committee to confer with the Platt men's committee. Fossett and Vedder, and decide what should be done. The anti-Platt men held a conference to-day and decided to vote for the confirmation of Arthur Leary, Democrat, to the vacancy caused by the death of David W. Judd, and Gen. James McLeer, Bepublican, to succeed John A. Nichola, present Commissioner. They did not agree to confirm J. H. Breslin, Bepublican, to succeed Thomas C. Platt, who has been custed, as they do not think it proper to act on his case until the Gen-eral Term and the Court of Appeals have acted on Platt's appeal from the decision of the 8u-

prome Court ousting him.

The Senate went into executive session to act on the nomination of Walter L. Smith to succoed H. Boardman Smith as Justice of the Supreme Court. His nomination was unant-mously confirmed. SenatorCantorthen moved that the Senate proceed to act on the nomina-tions for Quarantine Commissioners. That motion was defeated. He moved again to discharge the Committee on Commerce and Navigation from further consideration of the nominations. The vote was 10 Democrats to IT Republicans. Senator Murphy voted for both motions of Senator Cantor's, and explained that

motions of Senator Autriphy voted for both motions of Senator Cantor's, and explained that he did so to to get the nominations before the Senate, but that when they came before the Senate he would vote against confirmation. That puts off the Quarantine musa. It may come up again to-merrow unless several Democrats kick.

There was a rumpus among the Republican Senators to-day over the trust investigation. Chairman Arnold of the General Laws Committee, that has the investigation in chargs, made a preliminary report, in which he said that the committee had finished its investigation and collected the stidence on which to have its report and to recommend legislation. The committee had not had time to write the report in full, as they had not finished examination of witnesses until yesterday, he therefore moved that the Senate extend the time to Tuesday. This was simple enough, but it gave the opportunity to some Republican Senators, who are not participating as prominently in the investigation as they might wish, to make speeches.

Mr. Raines led off. He denounced the course.

investigation as they might wish, to make speeches.

Mr. Raines led off. He denounced the counsel to the committee, and the way the committee conducted the investigation.

Mr. Coggeshall, who is one of the Republican members of the committee, wore a big white silk tie with black figured spots on it, and was the admiration of the Senate as he said: "I congratulate Senator Raines on having awakened an era of reform and on having awakened anough to read the nowspapers. I challenge him to point to any suspicious acts on the part of the committee."

Senator Esines replied that he did not believe any wicked things about the committee but he had heard them and wanted to know if they were true. He rejoiced that Mr. Coggeshall had assured them that the charges were faire.

shall had assured them that the charges were faire.

One of the Senators accused Mr. Raines of saying mean things about the committee because he is not on it, and said: Raines is like a hungry man who gets un to breakfast and finds a beautiful table and dishes, but nothing for him to eat.

Senator Sloan apologized for having said yesterday that the committee was conducting a brass-band investigation. He did not mean any disrespect to the committee, but to their manner of doing business. He certainly did not mean to say that the committee was a brass band.

Senator Cantor asked the Republicans to turn the investigation over to the Democrats instead of fottering its progress by quarrelling among themselves. The trust investigation was a Democratio measure, and the Democrats would gladly take charge of it and be responsible for it if the Republicans would let them. The trouble was that the Republicans interfered with the conduct of the investigation. The anti-trust bills were Tammany Hail bills, and the Democrats would pass them unless the Republican majority continued their policy of delay.

elay. Senator Langbein said: "The Republicans refuse The Republicans refuse to conduct this fu-vestigation in the interests of the people of the State. They have only gone into the lions' den of the trusts and looked at the lions. They have not heard the side of the people. They have not called a single groceryman or retail

have not heard the side of the peeple. They have not called a single groceryman or retail dealer to testify before them."

J. Sioat Fassett the amateur Boanerges of the Republicans, said that confession is grood for the soul, and accused the committee of "not scratching the body of the trusts deep enough to vaccinate them with the ichor of reform." The "tehor of reform is something that Senator Fassett does not know much about, and he pronounced "ichor" with the short instead of the long i.

Mr. Veddor had succeeded in keeping still all the morning, but his natural loquacity overcame him and he denounced the combination of brewers to raise the price of beer, he pointed toward Subway Commissioner Hess, wh was on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Hess owns a brewery at Dobbs Ferry. He wanted to explain that his brewery is not in the pool, but he was not allowed to. Senator Stadler denied that there was a beer trust.

After these palaverings the motion of Chairman Arnoid was unanimously adopted and the committee was given until next Tuesday to make its written report.

Mr. Weed's bill to amend the Penal Code so as to make the participation in unlawful assemblances a felony and punishable with imprisonment of from one to five years passed the Assembly after debate. Mr. Weed said that the intent of his bill was to suppress Anarchiest who array themselves against American institutions. Mr. Hamilton opposes the bill as tending to interfere with the meeting of workingmen. It did not distinguish between the different kinds of offenders. The New York Assemblymen and the Democrate generally opposed the bill, which had only one vote more than the constitutional seventy-five.

The following bills were passed: Mr. Hamilton's, to extend the charter of the American Bible Society: Mr. Wafer's, to give ex-vojunteer firemen of Brooklyn preference as janitors, and Mr. Haggerty's, to build a station house in the Fourth Brooklyn preference.

By Senator Lewis—To restrict the number of brewers

The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Vancott—To provide for the transfer of New York Park policemen to the reguar police torce.

By Senator Lewis—To restrict the number of brewers to sell liquor.

By Senator Lewis—To prevent the sale of skim milk cheese.

By Senator Canior—To provide special schools in New York

By Mr. Tallimadge—To prohibit the use of polson in wait paper.

By Mr. Italimadge—To prohibit the use of polson in wait paper.

By Mr. Italimadge—To prohibit the use of polson in wait paper.

By Mr. Aspinal—To keep cievated or sleam railreads off Lee and Nostrand avenues in lirnosity; without the concent of a majority of the property owners.

By Mr. Husted—To reserve the hultheads between Morton and Spring streets in New York.

By Mr. Hesitz—Making infantrial life insurance companies pay the full amount of their policies.

By Mr. Husted—To send Wesschester county billed children to the New York institution for the Billed.

There will he a Republican caucus on Thurs— By Mr. Brates—To send westchester centry blind chalter to the New York institution for the Blind.

There will be a Republican caucus on Thursday to consider the Crosby High License bill and to try to whip in enough licepublicans to pass it. The bill needs all the aid it can get.

There was a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Western Union Telegraph Company Refund bill. President Norvin Green made an argument for the bill.

Mr. McLaughlin, nephew of Hugh McLaughlin, introduced a bill reducing New York and Brooklyn telephone charges to \$6 a month.

The Commission that is investigating the Assembly ceiling has found that one of the side galleries is unsafe and must be shut up. There is no hurry shout it, as nobody but spectators would be hurt should it fall.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan's bill to allow truckmen to leave their trucks in front of their places of business or residence in New York city became a law to-day.

household suoplies, our dry good- and lewels, and other luxuries if the prohibition and church-going merchants oppose us any longer.

This talk has roused the fre of the church men and the prohibitionists, and they have replied in a mighty peperry way on their own account. They have told the liquor men that they themselves are responsible for the antisaloon agitation by the reckless disregard they have shown for good government and the selfish and brazen fashion in which they have dictated nominations and ignored the other business interests of the town. It looks as though both sides were ready for a red-hot pitched battle, and the liquor men say that the furwill fly and that the light will spread to many other parts of the West.

Familiar With the Muhject.

Magistrate (to witness)—Do you know the nature of an each Once Rature! Technol does 70 Rature! The large of the working of the work for other with the sixty shall be given in the fermion of the war he went out as a suiter with the sixty shall be given in the fermion of the war he went out as a suiter with the sixty shall be given.

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